
UNIT 1 PRIME MINISTER'S ROZGAR YOJANA

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1.0 OBJECTIVES

After studying this unit, you should be able to:

- explain the need for self-employment programmes;
- describe the details of the implementation of the PMRY; and
- outline the organisational structure built for implementing the PMRY.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The problem of providing gainful and quality employment to the new entrants to the job market has been a major challenge for India. With improving standards of health, nutrition and education, a large number of youth are entering the job market. The unemployment rate in India has increased significantly over the past 10 years and the number of unemployed persons was estimated to be about 35 million in 2002. About 60% of them are educated and nearly three fourths live in the rural areas. Another recent trend, following the 1990s, is the near stagnant growth of employment in the organised sector and negative growth in the public sector.

As a consequence, it is now pressing for the country to create gainful job opportunities for all. Denying access to employment to a major portion of the workforce or absence of employment opportunities will only deprive our youth of economic freedom. In fact, this is the single biggest problem that our planners, political parties and all right thinking individuals in the country are facing in this century. This unit aims to acquaint you with the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, (PMRY)—a popular self-employment scheme.

1.2 PRIME MINISTER'S ROZGAR YOJANA (PMRY)

In the past, creation of large-scale employment opportunities has been linked with the setting up of large industries. In terms of the recent history, towns like Bhilai, Bokaro and even Bangalore to a large extent, have grown because of large-scale industrial units and the ancillary and down stream units that have come up as feeders to these units. This no longer holds good today. Today's mega projects employ far fewer persons compared to those set up in the fifties, the sixties or the seventies. Over the past 20 years or so, keeping in tandem with the management practices followed worldwide and because of increasing per capita productivity, large industries are no longer seen as generators of employment. Many have shut down or have reduced staff considerably. While productivity levels have gone up, employment levels in such industries have remained stagnant. In fact, the entire private organised sector today represents only 2.5% of all jobs. With government investment in the public sector showing a declining trend today, any growth in employment will have to come from the unorganised sector, which represents 92% of the country's employment and is much more labour intensive than the organised sector.

Globally also, the situation is no different. Small and medium enterprises generate 78% of all jobs in Japan and 69% of all jobs in Korea. The same is true for the entire developed world with minor degrees of variation. Therefore, it is now universally acknowledged, even in India, that the unorganised sector including small and medium enterprises (SMEs) will have a major role to play in the country's economic strategy. Today SMEs are regarded as the engine of growth in most economies of the world including India. They create jobs, assets and income.

Recognising the role of small and medium enterprises, the Government has for some time now, been designing a large number of programmes for the unemployed youth. Among the most significant of such initiatives is the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana popularly called PMRY. It was launched on 2nd October, 1993.

1.2.1 Objective and Target

The main objective of PMRY is to assist educated unemployed youth to set up self-employment ventures. The scheme aimed at setting up nearly 7 lakh enterprises and consequential employment for more than one million educated unemployed youth in the last four years of the 8th Five Year Plan. Initially, the scheme was implemented only in the urban areas of the country. Since 1994-95, it has been in operation in both urban as well as rural areas. The scheme continued in the 9th Five Year Plan with the plan target of 11.00 lakh beneficiaries with an annual target of 2.20 lakh beneficiaries. The PMRY is continuing in the 10th Five Year Plan also with the plan target of 11.00 lakh beneficiaries. The target for the year 2004-05 was fixed at 2.20 lakh beneficiaries.

1.2.2 Beneficiaries – Eligibility Criteria

The PMRY is a bank operated scheme for creating enterprises and is meant for the educated unemployed youth throughout the country in both rural and urban areas. To be eligible for assistance under this scheme, the criteria to be fulfilled are as follows:

- i) **Age:** The educated unemployed youth who would like to benefit from this scheme should be between 18 to 35 years of age. There is, however, a relaxation of 5 years in the upper age limit for those educated unemployed youth who belong to J & K, Himachal Pradesh, the North Eastern States and Uttaranchal. For them the upper age limit is 40 years. Similarly, for those educated unemployed who belong to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, are ex-servicemen, physically handicapped or women, the upper age limit is 45 years.

- ii) **Educational Qualifications:** As far as educational qualifications are concerned, a person needs to have cleared 8th Class. Preference is given to those already trained in a trade at Government recognised/approved institutions for at least six months.
- iii) **Family Income:** The total income including the income of the spouse and the parents of the beneficiary should not exceed Rs. 40,000/- per annum.
- iv) **Residency:** In order to be eligible under the scheme, it is a necessary condition that the beneficiary is a permanent resident of the area for at least 3 years. There is a relaxation of this condition for the married men of Meghalaya and the married women from the rest of the country. For both these categories, the residency criterion applies to the spouse or in-laws.
- v) **Reservation:** There is a reservation provision for weaker sections. Preference is also to be given to women. The scheme envisages 22.5% reservation for SCs/STs and 27% for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). In case SC/ST/OBC candidates are not available, the State/UT Government can consider other categories of candidates under PMRY.
- vi) **Others:** The beneficiary should not be a defaulter at any Bank, Financial Institution or Cooperative Bank. Further, a person already assisted under any other subsidy linked Government scheme would not be eligible under the scheme.

1.2.3 Project Cost, Subsidy and Margin Money

The financial terms under PMRY are as under:

- i) **Project Cost:** Projects up to Rs. 2 lakhs for Industry & Services and Rs. 1 lakh for Business Sectors can be taken up by individual entrepreneurs under PMRY. If two or more eligible persons join together in a partnership, a project with a higher cost (up to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs) is also supported. However, assistance shall be limited to individual admissibility for example if 3 people take up a business sector project in Gujarat State, then project cost will be limited to Rs.3 lakh (Rs.1 lakh × 3) and subsidy will be restricted to Rs.22,500 (Rs.7500 × 3). Self Help Groups also can be considered for assistance under the Scheme provided:
 - The *Educated Unemployed Youth* satisfying the eligibility criteria laid down under the Scheme volunteer to form SHGs to set up self-employment ventures (Common Economic Activity).
 - A Self Help Group may consist of 5-20 educated unemployed youth.
 - There is no upper ceiling on loans.
 - A loan may be provided as per individual eligibility taking into account the requirements of the project.
 - The SHG may undertake a common economic activity for which the loan is sanctioned.
 - Subsidy may be provided to the SHG as per the eligibility of individual members taking into account the relaxation provided in North Eastern States, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.
 - The required margin money contribution (i.e. subsidy and margin to be equal to 20 per cent of the project cost) should be brought in by the SHG collectively.
 - Loans upto Rs.5 lakh for projects under the industry sector will not require any collateral security. Exemption from collateral will be limited to an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh per member of SHG for projects under Service and Business Sectors.

Other Development Programmes

- ii) **Subsidy and Margin Money:** Subsidy will be limited to 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7,500/- per entrepreneur, except for North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and J&K, where the ceiling is Rs.15,000/-. The Banks will be allowed to take margin money from the entrepreneur varying from 5% to 16.25% of the project cost so as to make the total of the subsidy and the margin money equal to 20% of the project cost.
- iii) **Rate of interest and repayment schedule:** There is no interest subsidy and the prevailing bank rate of interest is charged. The Repayment Schedule may range between 3 to 7 years after an initial moratorium.

Check Your Progress I

Note: i) Write your answer in the space provided.

ii) Check your answer with the possible answer provided at the end of the unit.

1) What are the age limits for various categories of beneficiaries to be eligible under PMRY.

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2) What is the maximum size of an individual project under PMRY?

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3) If an unemployed youth from Simla takes up a PMRY Unit with a Project cost of Rs. 80,000/-, what is the maximum subsidy which he is entitled to?

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1.3 IMPLEMENTATION

The District is the basic unit for the implementation of the Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana. The District Industries Centre (DIC) is the implementing agency except in the metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai where the Directorate of Industries does the job.

Implementation of the scheme involves identification of beneficiaries, selection of specific avocations, identification of the support system required by the beneficiary, escort service and close liaison with the banks and other local agencies concerned with industry, trade and service sectors. The District Level Task Force Committee is facilitating these activities. The Task Force comprises a Chairman who is a senior officer of the implementing agency, preferably the head of the agency, e.g. the General Manager of the District Industries Centre; Director, in the case of SISI; Additional Director of Industries in the case of the Directorate of Industries or the Dy. Commissioner of the District. Other members of the Task Force are the representatives of

- The Lead Bank.
- Two leading Banks.
- The District Employment Officer.
- One member each from DIC/SISI (Other than the implementing agency).
- One officer as a member secretary to be nominated by the chairman of the Task Force.
- The Chairman may co-opt one or more members from reputed non-governmental organisations.

Women's Concern

To ensure that the welfare of the women is taken care of, States and UTs have been instructed to invite one woman associated with the welfare of women to the meetings of the District Task Force Committee. Besides the lead bank and the leading banks, other implementing banks also should be invited to attend the District Task Force Committee meetings on rotational basis.

Responsibility of the Task Force

The Task Force is responsible for (i) motivating and selecting the entrepreneurs, (ii) identifying and preparing schemes in industry, service and business sectors, (iii) determining the activities to be undertaken by the entrepreneurs (iv) recommending loans and (v) getting speedy clearance, as and when needed, from the authorities concerned.

Procedure for applying

As mentioned earlier, the District Level Task Force, invites applications from the eligible persons to avail themselves of the facilities under the Scheme. These applications are scrutinized and interviews are held to select the suitable candidates. After the primary scrutiny, the DIC Task Force recommends applications to the various banks in whose service area the selected applicant resides. The banks in turn further scrutinize these applications. Banks are also permitted to receive these applications directly, scrutinize and send them to the Task Force Committee.

Selected candidates are given training depending upon their projects. All types of economic activities, except the direct agricultural operations like raising of crops and purchase of manure etc., are eligible as projects which can be sanctioned by the banks, which can sanction loans up to Rs. 2 lakhs per individual beneficiary.

Subsidy forms an important component of the Scheme. The rate of subsidy has been discussed earlier. In order to ensure the interest of the applicants, beneficiaries are required to contribute *margin money contribution* varying from 5 % to 16.25% of the project cost, so as to make the total of the subsidy and the margin money equal to 20% of the project cost. The Government of India releases subsidy to the various participating banks through the RBI. The benefit of the subsidy is given to an applicant only when he repays the final installment of the loan. This subsidy, in the mean time, is kept in a bank as a fixed deposit, but it does not earn any interest. The bank in turn charges interest at the normal bank rate on the loan amount minus the subsidy.

Current Status

The targets fixed, applications received, cases sanctioned and cases disbursed from the inception of the programme in 1993-94 to 2004-2005 is given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Cumulative Status of Progress under the PMRY Scheme as Reported by the R.B.I.

| Year | Target No. | Applications Received No. | Cases Sanctioned | | Cases Disbursed | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | | | No. | Amount (Rs. in cr.) | No. | Amount (Rs. in cr.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1993-94 | 40000 | 71581 | 30029 | 188 | 23035 | 137 |
| 1994-95 | 220000 | 405608 | 185803 | 1054 | 158863 | 872 |
| 1995-96 | 220000 *(260000) | 554873 | 287218 | 1678 | 241843 | 1378 |
| 1996-97 | 220000 | 518104 | 271768 | 1653 | 228495 | 1352 |
| Total : | 700000 | 1550166 | 774818 | 4573 | 652236 | 3739 |
| 1997-98 | 220000 | 495610 | 263622 | 1592 | 209103 | 1218 |
| Total : | 920000 | 2045776 | 1038440 | 6165 | 861339 | 4957 |
| 1998-99 | 220000 | 501418 | 271342 | 1618 | 191351 | 1093 |
| Total : | 1140000 | 2547194 | 1309782 | 7783 | 1052690 | 6050 |
| 1999-2000 | 220000 | 487123 | 259088 | 1683 | 203454 | 1269 |
| Total : | 1360000 | 3034317 | 1568870 | 9466 | 1256144 | 7319 |
| 2000-2001 | 220000 | 458011 | 237896 | 1559 | 184890 | 1168 |
| Total : | 1580000 | 3492328 | 1806766 | 11025 | 1441034 | 8487 |
| 2001-2002 | 220000 | 437445 | 237392 | 1539 | 189860 | 1185 |
| Total : | 1800000 | 3929773 | 2044158 | 12564 | 1630894 | 9672 |
| 2002-2003 | 220000 | 414001 | 228031 | 1497 | 190521 | 1198 |
| Total : | 2020000 | 4343774 | 2272189 | 14061 | 1821415 | 10870 |
| 2003-2004** | 220000 | 430961 | 259811 | 1659 | 204987 | 1276 |
| Total : | 2240000 | 4774735 | 2532000 | 15720 | 2026402 | 12146 |
| 2004-05** (upto Dec.2004) | 250000 | 259899 | 118768 | 853 | 70127 | 437 |
| Total : | 2490000 | 5034634 | 2650768 | 16573 | 2096529 | 12583 |

* Plan Target was 2,20,000 it was increased to 2,60,000 to cover backlog.

** Provisional

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Check Your Progress II

Note: i) Write your answer in the space provided.

ii) Check your answer with the possible answer provided at the end of the unit.

1) Name the main implementing agency for the PMRY at the District level?

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2) Can you sponsor an existing unit for assistance under PMRY? (Please tick mark.)

Yes No

1.4 RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The PMRY is a Central Sector Scheme, which is funded through the allocation of plan funds. Once the targets for employment generation are fixed, the Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries makes an estimate of the funds required towards subsidy, training, entrepreneurship development, administration costs, etc. These estimates are made on the basis of past experience of the subsidy requirement and administrative costs. For the 10th Plan Period, a sum of Rs. 750 crores has been set apart for the PMRY for generating 16.5 lakh jobs. The details of the budget allocation are given in Table 1.2.

After the budget is finalized and passed by the legislature, funds are released to the various agencies involved. The amount meant for subsidy, which forms the bulk of the budget, is placed with the Reserve Bank of India, who in turn pass on the funds to the various banks who implement the Scheme. The RBI releases the funds to the banks based on the progress made by them. After utilizing the first installment of funds, the RBI places its demand for the second installment with the Ministry, who then release it to the RBI. As far as the training, entrepreneurship development and contingencies are concerned, funds are placed by the Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries with the State Directors of Industries, the agency used for running the programme at the state level. These funds are released to the State Governments from time to time based on the targets fixed and achievements made. As far as the fixation of targets is concerned, the Government decides targets for the States based on a number of factors like the degree of unemployment, poverty levels, past achievements, etc. These targets are flexible to some extent and mid-course corrections are made based on the achievements made by the States.

Table 1.2: Details of Budget Allocation and Expenditure Incurred

| Year | Budget | Subsidy | Funds Released | |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | Entrepreneurial | Total |
| 2002-03 | 169.00 | 152.55 | 15.55 | 168.10 |
| 2003-04 | 169.00 | 147.63 | 20.20 | 167.83 |

Source: Annual Report 2003-2004, Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries.

As far as the allocation of funds to the grass root level is concerned, the banks allot the funds to their branches based on the targets fixed for them in the State concerned. Similarly, funds for training are decided centrally by the Director of Industries, who allocates funds to NGOs and fixes centers district-wise for taking up such programmes.

1.5 MONITORING

The Scheme is being monitored by the *District PMRY Committee* at the district level, by the *State/UT PMRY Committee* at the State / UT level and at the Central level by a *High Powered Committee*. The composition and functions of these committees are detailed as follows.

1.5.1 District PMRY Committee

The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana is being monitored and guided at the district level by the District PMRY Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collector/ Dy. Commissioner. The Committee is supposed to meet once in a month and send monthly progress reports in a prescribed format to the Directorate of Industries of the State/UT concerned. It consists of the following members:

Other Development Programmes

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| District Collector/Dy. Commissioner | - Chairman |
| CEO, DRDA | - Member |
| District Employment Officer | - Member |
| Lead Bank Manager | - Member |
| Chairman, Task Force Committee | - Member Secretary. |

Besides these officers/representatives, the Chairman can co-opt any one or more of the following:

One or more prominent citizens from the fields of social services and industry/business; District Welfare Officer; District Statistical Officer; District Education Officer; a Principal from Local Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics or Industrial Training Institutes; representatives of the Directorate of Technical Education, Vocational Training or Industrial Training and representatives of banks.

Functions of the District PMRY Committee

The functions of District PMRY Committee are as follows:

- To keep the various agencies informed of the basic parameters and the requirements of the Scheme and the tasks to be performed by these agencies.
- To review progress of training and to keep a watch over all the expenditure within sanctioned limits.
- To monitor and evaluate the Scheme to ensure its effectiveness.
- To secure inter departmental coordination and cooperation.
- To monitor and help the banks in the recovery of loans.
- To give publicity to the achievements made and disseminate knowledge and buildup awareness about the Scheme.
- To send periodical statements to the State/UT Governments in the prescribed formats.

1.5.2 State /UT PMRY Committee

Monitoring and guidance for the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana at the State/UT level is undertaken by the State/PMRY Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The Committee is supposed to meet once in a quarter to review the progress and send the report along with relevant remarks to the Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries, Government of India, New Delhi.

The composition of State/UT PMRY committee is as follows:

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|---|-------------------|
| • Chief Secretary | Chairman |
| • Secretary, Department of Industries | Member |
| • Secretary, Department of Finance | Member |
| • Secretary, Department of Planning | Member |
| • Secretary, Department of Rural Development | Member |
| • Secretary, Department of Labour | Member |
| • Representatives of the State/UT level Banking Institutions including RBI. | Member |
| • Commissioner/Director of Industries and Commerce | Member Secretary. |
| • Director/In charge, SISI/Branch SISI of the State/UT. | Member |
| • Officials concerned with the Welfare of SCs/STs. | Member |

Other officials and non-officials may be invited if their presence is felt necessary in the meetings.

The main functions of the State/UT PMRY Committee are:

- To provide leadership and guidance to the District PMRY committees in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the Scheme.
- To secure inter-departmental coordination between various implementing agencies and to ensure development of strong backward and forward linkages.
- To review expenditure to ensure that it remains within the sanctioned limit.
- To review the physical targets and achievements.
- To monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Scheme.
- To monitor and help the banks in the recovery of loans.
- To provide a forum for a meaningful dialogue at the State/UT level between various implementing agencies.

1.5.3 Central Level High Powered Committee

Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana is monitored at the Central Government Level by a High Powered Committee on PMRY under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (SSI & ARI).

The Committee consists of the following members:

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|---|-------------------|
| • Secretary (SSI & ARI) | Chairman |
| • Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner (SSI). | Member |
| • Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Industry. | Member |
| • Adviser (VSI) Planning Commission. | Member |
| • Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development. | Member |
| • Joint Secretary, Department of Banking Division, Ministry of Finance. | Member |
| • Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour. | Member |
| • Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. | Member |
| • Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Welfare. | Member |
| • Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India. | Member |
| • CMD, State Bank of India. | Member |
| • CMD, Canara Bank. | Member |
| • CMD, Central Bank of India. | Member |
| • CMD, United Bank of India. | Member |
| • CMD, United Bank of India. | Member |
| • Secretary, Government of Maharashtra. | Member |
| • Secretary, Government of West Bengal. | Member |
| • Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh. | Member |
| • Secretary, Government of Assam. | Member |
| • Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu. | Member |
| • Secretary, Government of Karnataka. | Member |
| • Director (PMRY), Ministry of ARI. | Member Secretary. |

The Chairman of the Committee may also co-opt other members/invitees to participate in the meeting.

The main functions of the High Powered Committee are:

- To ensure effective implementation of the Scheme.
- To review the progress of the Scheme in physical, financial and quantitative terms.
- To consider concurrent evaluation reports.
- To serve as a standing forum for interaction among the State Governments and different departments, banks and agencies involved in the implementation of the Scheme.
- To consider proposals for providing entrepreneurial development assistance and strengthening institutions and infrastructure related to development of entrepreneurship.
- Revision or modifications of the operational guidelines.

Check Your Progress III

Note: i) Write your answer in the space provided.

ii) Check your answer with the possible answer provided at the end of the unit.

1) Does a PMRY beneficiary get the benefit of subsidy at the start of the Project and why?

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2) Name three members of the District level PMRY Committee.

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1.6 TRAINING

The beneficiaries, who are sanctioned loans under the Scheme, have to undergo entrepreneurial development training of 15-20 working days for projects under the Industry Sector and of 7-10 working days for projects under the Service & Business Sectors. The ceiling on training expenditure for a project under the Industry Sector is Rs. 1,000/- per case inclusive of a stipend of Rs. 3,00/- per beneficiary and Rs. 5,00/- per case inclusive of stipend of Rs. 150/- per beneficiary for Service and Business Sectors to be made available to the States/UTs.

Table 1.3 : Number of Persons Trained under PMRY from 1993-94 to 2003-04 (upto March 2004)

| Year | Beneficiaries Trained |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1993-94 | 25664 |
| 1994-95 | 146183 |
| 1995-96 | 220956 |
| 1996-97 | 226267 |
| 1997-98 | 235856 |
| 1998-99 | 231365 |
| 1999-2000 | 227094 |
| 2000-2001 | 215041 |
| 2001-2002 | 222104 |
| 2002-2003 | 226933 |
| 2003-2004 (up to March 2004) | 177865 |
| Total | 2155328 |

Source: Annual Report 2003-04, Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries (based on State Progress Reports).

State/UT Governments have been asked to involve reputed NGOs and Polytechnics in the training of PMRY beneficiaries. Banks are to be given preference for providing training. State/UT Governments may also consider possibilities of organising special training courses exclusively for SCs/STs and women entrepreneurs.

1.7 REVIEW

Two rounds of the evaluation of the PMRY have been completed so far. Both of these rounds were conducted by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR). Some of the salient features of the second round of evaluation are as follows:

- The average employment generated per functional unit is 1.94.
- The distribution of beneficiaries is 50:50 in rural/urban areas.
- A large number of beneficiaries have faced problems due to insistence on collateral security by the banks.
- Against the target of 49.5% of beneficiaries from SCs/STs/OBCs, about 39% of the beneficiaries belong to these categories.
- The average amount of loan sanctioned is about Rs. 57,000/- per unit.
- Assets have been created in 89.7% of the cases disbursed.
- Wilful default has been identified in 16% of the default cases.

Based on these studies the Government has made certain corrections in the programme. However, it is seen that the PMRY is facing stiff competition from the schemes launched by State Government, which offer higher capital subsidy and more competitive rates of interest. Also, since the proportion of wilful default cases in PMRY loans is about 16% and the number of applications sponsored is much more in the case of Business Sector, many of the banks are reluctant to consider PMRY applications. In other words the experience of the PMRY has been a mixed one. While it has been successful in creating a large number of business units for employment, there have been many cases of failure in this programme.

Check Your Progress IV

Note: i) Write your answer in the space provided.

ii) Check your answer with the possible answer provided at the end of the unit.

1) What is the provision of training envisaged for PMRY entrepreneurs.

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1.8 LET US SUM UP

The PMRY is an important employment generation programme in the country today. It has had its own share of problems pertaining to finance, quality of entrepreneurs, marketing, etc. The problem of unemployment is also so vast that such programmes are only able to make a small dent in the overall context. However, it is extremely important to be focused on this and other similar programmes for developing small and tiny enterprises, as the success of these enterprises will form the basis for a successful rural non-farm sector in the country.

1.9 REFERENCES AND SUGGESTED READINGS

Annual Report of the Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries, 2002-03.

Annual Report of the Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries, 2003-04: Can be accessed at www.ari.nic.in .

Report of the Committee on India Vision 2020, Planning Commission, December, 2002.

1.10 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS – POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Check Your Progress I

- 1) 35 years for all educated unemployed youth.
40 years for NE States, Himachal Pradesh and J&K State.
45 years for SCs/STs/Ex-servicemen/Physically Handicapped and women.
- 2) • Rs.1 lakh for Business Sector.
• Rs. 2 lakh for Industry/Service Sector.
- 3) Rs.12,000/-

Check Your Progress II

- 1) The District Industries Centre.
- 2) No.

Check Your Progress III

- 1) No. The benefit of the subsidy is given to the applicant only when he repays the final installment of the loan.
- 2) The District-level PMRY committee comprises:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| District Collector/Dy. Commissioner | — | Chairman |
| CEO, DRDA | — | Member |
| District Employment Officer | — | Member |
| Lead Bank Manager | — | Member |
| Chairman, Task Force Committee | — | Member Secretary. |

Check Your Progress IV

- 1) There is a 15-20 days' training programme for entrepreneurs in the Industry Sector and 7 to 10 days' programme for entrepreneurs in the Service/Business Sector.